United Nations S/2003/503

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 April 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 16 April 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 16 April 2003, from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-33809 (E) 280403

Annex

Letter dated 16 April 2003 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) addressed to the Secretary-General

Following on from our 14 April discussion on the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), I am writing with regard to the North Atlantic Council's decision today to continue and enhance NATO support to ISAF as established under Security Council resolution 1386 (2001) and extended under resolutions 1413 (2002) and 1444 (2002).

NATO is already providing support to ISAF III, led by Germany and the Netherlands. Today, at the request of several allies who are leading ISAF troop contributors, the North Atlantic Council of NATO took the formal decision to enhance significantly its support to ISAF, beginning in August 2003. These contributing nations have determined through their experiences in Afghanistan that there is a need for more continuity in the planning and command structure of ISAF. As NATO already plays a significant role in support of the existing ISAF force, and as 14 NATO nations already contribute approximately 95 per cent of the ISAF troops, this enhanced support is a logical continuation of NATO efforts to date.

NATO has agreed that this additional support will consist of the following:

- An in-theatre deployed composite headquarters, including the required communications and logistics support
- A force commander from a troop-contributing allied nation
- Strategic coordination, command and control exercised by the supreme headquarters of the allied powers in Europe (SHAPE), with an ISAF operations coordination cell to involve participating nations
- The political direction and coordination responsibilities currently undertaken by ISAF lead nations, which will be undertaken by the North Atlantic Council in close consultation with non-NATO contributors to ISAF. If deemed necessary, ad hoc joint meetings of the North Atlantic Council plus contributors will be convened.

Increased involvement by NATO will be within the context of the United Nations mandate of ISAF, and we will operate according to current and future Security Council resolutions. ISAF will therefore continue to operate distinct from Operation Enduring Freedom. Formal reporting requirements to the Security Council will be met in accordance with the relevant resolutions. We will work in close consultation with the Afghan Interim Authority in the implementation of the force mandate, as well as with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

I am in parallel writing to President Karzai regarding these decisions, and all non-NATO troop-contributing nations are being informed. I look forward to staying in close contact with you on this matter and will, of course, keep you abreast of additional decisions and steps by NATO.

(*Signed*) George **Robertson**

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Security Council

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28 April 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 23 April 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council received your letter of 16 April 2003 conveying the communication of the same date from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) regarding the North Atlantic Council decision of 16 April 2003 to continue and enhance NATO support to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) as established under Security Council resolutions 1386 (2001), 1413 (2002) and 1444 (2002).

The members of the Council took note that increased involvement by NATO would be within the context of the United Nations mandate of ISAF and that the alliance would operate according to current and future Security Council resolutions, and in close consultation with the Afghan Interim Authority, as well as with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. They also noted that formal reporting requirements to the Council would be met.

(*Signed*) Adolfo **Aguilar Zinser**
President of the Security Council

03-33803 (E) 280403

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Security Council

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28 April 2003

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002 and 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002,

Having considered the nominations for ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12 ter, paragraph 1 (d), of the Statute of the International Tribunal:

Ms. Achta Saker Abdoul (Chad)
Mr. Aydin Sefa Akay (Turkey)
Ms. Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon)
Mr. Abdoulaye Barry (Burkina Faso)
Mr. Miguel Antonio Bernal (Panama)
Ms. Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda)
Mr. Robert Fremr (Czech Republic)
Mr. Silvio Guerra Morales (Panama)
Ms. Taghreed Hikmat (Jordan)
Ms. Karin Hökborg (Sweden)
Mr. Vagn Joensen (Denmark)
Mr. Gberdao Gustave Kam (Burkina Faso)
Mr. Joseph-Médard Kaba Kashala Katuala (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Ms. Engera A. Kileo (United Republic of Tanzania)
Ms. Nathalia P. Kimaro (United Republic of Tanzania)
Ms. Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart (Poland)
Ms. Flavia Lattanzi (Italy)
Mr. Kenneth Machin (United Kingdom)
Mr. Joseph Edward Chiondo Masanche (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. Patrick Matibini (Republic of Zambia)
Mr. Edouard Ngarta Mbaïouroum (Chad)
Mr. Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Mr. Tan Sri Dato 'Hj. Mohd. Azmi Dato 'Hj. Kamaruddin (Malaysia)
Mr. Lee Gacuiga Muthoga (Kenya)
Mr. Laurent Ngaoundi (Chad)
Ms. Beradingar Ngonyame (Chad)
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda Nsereko (Uganda)

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Mr. Seon Ki Park (Republic of Korea)
Ms. Tatiana Răducanu (Republic of Moldova)
Mr. Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar)
Mr. Edward Mukandara K. Rutakangwa (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. Emile Francis Short (Ghana)
Mr. Albertus Henricus Joannes Swart (Netherlands)
Mr. Xenofon Ulianovschi (Republic of Moldova)
Ms. Aura Emérita Guerra de Villalaz (Panama)

United Nations S/2003/506

Security Council

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28 April 2003
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 25 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the summary of the public meeting of the Security Council on the theme "The Security Council and regional organizations: Facing the New Challenges to International Peace and Security", held on 11 April 2003 under the Presidency of Mexico.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Adolfo **Aguilar Zinser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mexico

03-33797 (E) 280403 280403

Annex to the letter dated 25 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

Summary of the public meeting of the Security Council on the theme "The Security Council and regional organizations: Facing the New Challenges to International Peace and Security", held 11 April 2003

On 11 April 2003, the Security Council held a high-level meeting with representatives of regional organizations to discuss the theme "The Security Council and regional organizations: Facing New Challenges to International Peace and Security", under the Presidency of Mexico. The meeting was chaired by the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Luis Ernesto Derbez.

The organizations represented at the meeting were the African Union, the Organization of American States, the League of Arab States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The Secretary-General of the United Nations participated in the meeting.

The meeting provided a valuable opportunity to learn about the experience of each of the regional organizations represented at the event, in particular regarding specific capacities, instruments for early warning, prevention, management and resolution of conflicts and possibilities for the exchange of information.

The following issues were raised at the meeting:

- The fact that we are at a crucial junction in the development of international relations, in which there is a prevailing feeling of global insecurity and an equally strong desire to build a peace and security framework based on the international rule of law
- The complexity of the challenges and threats to peace and security, such as their transnational and changing nature and the fact that they are often interrelated, requires a collective security system that is capable of responding swiftly and effectively to such challenges
- A wide range of old and new challenges was identified, with particular emphasis on the proliferation of armed conflicts; terrorism and international organized crime; the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and trafficking in small arms
- The need to pay attention to the root causes of instability and threats to peace and security
- The urgent need to find new ways of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and regional organizations in the maintenance of peace and security, in order to be able to respond to those challenges effectively
- While it was recognized that regional organizations played an increasingly important role in the maintenance of international peace and security, the

primary responsibility of the United Nations and the Security Council in this respect was reaffirmed

- Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations must be based on the principle of complementarity, so as to make the best use of the comparative advantages of each organization
- Cooperation should take place within a flexible framework but one that is consistent with the Charter of the United Nations
- The importance of working in partnership
- The need to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to conflict prevention, management and resolution
- The importance of further developing the exchange of information and best practices experience between the United Nations and regional organizations but also between regional organizations themselves
- Efforts made by the African Union, ECOWAS and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to enhance their capacity in the maintenance of regional peace and security were welcomed. At the same time, emphasis was made on the importance of providing international support to those efforts through training programmes for personnel as well as technical and financial support

The following proposals were made at the meeting:

- To carry out on a regular basis a high-level dialogue between the Security Council and regional organizations
- To improve the exchange of information between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as between regional organizations themselves, by making it more systematic
- To establish a global system to deal with current challenges and threats to international peace and security, with the United Nations as its coordinating centre
- To promote early coordination between the Security Council and regional organizations, especially before decisions that may involve or affect them are taken
- To convene an international conference on international peace, under the auspices of the United Nations, and for this conference to be preceded by regional meetings on the same subject

United Nations S/2003/507

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 April 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 25 April 2003 from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the members of the Council, a report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 14 April 2003.

(*Signed*) Munir **Akram**
Acting Chairman
Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990)
concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

03-33868 (E) 300403

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines for facilitating full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, approved by the Council in its resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991 (S/22660, annex).

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the forty-eighth of its kind under the above-mentioned guidelines.

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations by other States or foreign nationals of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq. Communications concerning Ukraine's alleged involvement in the transfer to Iraq of Kolchuga airspace passive surveillance stations, including communications from the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as from Ukraine, on the results of their respective investigations into the matter remain on the Committee's agenda.

4. By paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items that are meant for civilian use but that have the potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, the Committee was not consulted by any State or international organization on questions relating to dual-use or multi-use items.

5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring full compliance with the arms and related sanctions against Iraq, including providing to the Committee any information of this kind that may come to their attention. During the period covered by the present report, no such information was brought to the attention of the Committee.

6. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991 (S/22884/Add.2), no further communications have been received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

United Nations S/2003/508

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 April 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 28 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing with reference to a note circulated on 25 April 2003 by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea, as Chair of the Asian Group for the month of April 2003, forwarding a copy of your letter dated 24 April 2003 as President of the Security Council for this month, concerning the wrap-up session of the Council on 30 April 2003.

Your aforementioned letter contains the suggestion that two delegations from "each regional group" will be expected to take the floor during the debate. The Council's understanding appears to be that these delegations will "present their national views and not a regional position".

It is India's view that in a regional group as diverse as the Asian Group, it would be unreasonable and contrary to normal practice to expect any one Member State or even two Member States to represent the Asian region in such a debate in the Security Council. It is in recognition of the nature and diversity of its membership that the Asian Group has confined itself to discussing only candidatures and that it does not discuss substantive issues. We therefore find it difficult to accept the idea that delegations of non-member States speak in the wrap-up session of the Council on this basis.

Furthermore, the limitations on the number of delegations that would be allowed to speak from each regional group also appear illogical and arbitrary. Regional groups in the United Nations are different in size and composition. The Asian and African groups have 53 Member States each; the group of Latin American and Caribbean States has 33; the group of Western European and other States has 28; and Eastern Europe has 21. To impose an identical number of speakers from each of those groups without giving due regard to their size and composition does not appear reasonable.

In our view, any delegation that wishes to speak in the wrap-up session and has expressed a particular interest in so doing should be allowed to speak. To impose a limit on the number of such speakers, whether on the basis of regional groupings or by resort to other arbitrary modalities, such as the drawing of lots etc., would run counter to the objective of greater transparency and openness in the functioning of the Council.

03-34358 (E) 010503

Although it is, admittedly, within the purview of the Council to decide how it will structure its own deliberations, we are unclear as to whether the purpose of the wrap-up session is to review the work of the Council during the month, as in the past, or to hold an open meeting on an altogether new theme, as has been decided by you for the month of April. In our view, a theme such as the role of the United Nations in post-conflict situations merits a full-fledged public meeting of the Council, in which all interested delegations are allowed to take part under the relevant provisional rules of procedure of the Council, and not a restricted debate during a wrap-up session.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) V. K. **Nambiar**